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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

SCOTTISH LIBERALS DEMANDING HOME RULE FOR EVERYBODY

A MOVEMENT THAT WILL HURT MR. GLADSTONE MR. MORLEY'S SOCIALIST PROGRAMME-SIR EDWARD GUINNESS'S NOBLE GIFT -THE WEEK'S STRIKE RECORD-

STANLEY AND EMIN-MR. BARNUM.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1889: By The New-York Tribute. London, Nov. 23 .- The heather in Scotland is once more on fire. There was held yesterlay in Glasgow a conference of Scotch Liberal associations, Lord Rosebery presiding, and the first thing they did was to pass a resolution in favor of Home Rule for Scotland. Lord Rosebery himself dearly does not like it. He did his best to put reform of the House of Lords in the van; and when this device had failed, he declared himself, like Ensign Robbins on the Maine Liquor law, " for the law but agin' its enforcement." He is for Scotch Home Rule in principle, not in practice. If there be Opportunist in English polities looks Lord Rosebery, and on with dismay as he sees his beloved compatriots building a stone wall to run their heads against. He knows well that Mr. Gladstone has sown the

wind and must reap the whirlwind. The Scotch, unlike the English, are logical, but their logic has in it a twist of degmatic theology. They suffer no important grievances under the present system; but they saw that, logically, if Ireland was to have Home Rule, there was no reason why Scotland should not have it too. They thought to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands. Lord Rosebery tells them that they have only weakened him in England. The English hate logic, hate it above all in politics. He said the other day at Bristol that people who thought the Gladstonians were taking the Constitution to pieces were people of ignorant minds. Well, here is the whole Liberal party of Scotland declaring by solemn resolution in favor of the destruction or reconstruction of the Constitution of this Empire. They are not content with demanding Home Rule for Ireland and Scotland: they would force it on England. This is their resolution, verbatim: That this National Conference is of opinion that Home Rule should be granted to Scotland, so that the Scottish people could have the sole control and management of their own National affairs, and suggests that the true solution of the question may be found in granting Home Rule legislatures on a federal basis to Scotland, Eng. land, Ireland and Wales; but in respect of the urgency of the claim of Ireland, declares that that country must have first consideration on the part of the Executive." The men who drew and passed that resolution know nothing of England. Lord Rosebery knows it well. He accepted Home Rule and federalism in principle. Nobody in England is distressed by the assertion of a principle. He tells his too fervid friends in Glasgow that they may carry Scotland, but that their real difficulties lie in England. You want, he says, to force a local Parliament on England which England does not desire and is determined not to have. How are a dozen Scotch peers in one House and seventy Scotch members in the other, even with the help of 100 Irish, to overturn the solid reluctance and opposition of 500

Lord Rosebery sees what these Scotch professors of metaphysical politics will not see, the facts of the case. He is well aware of the enormous difficulties they are wantonly creating. He may deride as much as he likes those who say openly what he sees and will not openly confess. But here are his own friends, countrymen, enthusiastic supporters, refusing to be guided by his counsels, making mock of his discretion, and publicly proposing to break up this Empire, to abolish the existing Parliament, to create another Empire on a purely federal basis, and to organize another Parliament, imperial in name, but limited in jurisdiction, and brand new both in its composition and in its powers.

The Socialist movement has now found a leader who may prove able to guide as well as to lead-Mr. John Morley. His speech to the Eighty Club on Tuesday is a weighty manifesto. Unluckily for his prospects of leadership, Mr. Morley rejects and condemns, either expressly or implicitly, some of the crotchets most in favor at the moment. He announces himself as a Radical. That name, he declares, is good enough for him. As for Socialism, if it means Communism, abolition of private property, land nationalization, assumption by the State of all capital, equal distribution of products -that, he thinks, is against human nature, and is certain to produce convulsion and disaster. His own Socialism he defines as a wise use of the forces of all for the good of each, legal protection of the weak against the strong, and State performance of duties to which individuals are unequal. His programme, even with these limitations, is large enough to alarm men more versed than he in practical affairs. It includes a free breakfast table, free education, with free meals, for poor children, local control of gas, water and other such monopolies, the power of acquiring land for municipal purposes at the buyer's own price, wholesale revision of the existing system of taxation in the interest of the poorer classes, and wholesale land reform with the view of replacing, as he says, the people on the land, which he well calls a tremendous task. He uses language in advocating some of these schemes which points to that very confiscation which he professes to oppose. Do not, says Mr. Morley, tax the people to death; you will not need to tax them to death, if only you tax the right people. And he talks of landowners who retain land wanted for public uses for selfish purposes of their own, and object to sacrifice 10 per cent of its value for public objects.

Why a single individual should pay for one. tenth of the whole cost of a public improvement he omits to explain. His sympathy with labor movements-present euphemism-carries him far Wages are to his mind the great master-key of social improvement; but at this point he parts company with his radical friends, and once more stoutly condemns the Eight Hours law, against which he argues with ingenuity and force. Either, he says, you mean to allow working overtime or you do not. If you do, your Eight Hours' bill is only a wages bill. You enact that extra payfor overtime shall begin at the ninth hour instead of at the tenth. If you do not, you either compel employers to pay nine hours' wages for eight hours' work, or you peremptorily knock off eleven per cent from the artisans' pay. Don't you think he will be grateful for it? That question will, however, in his view, have to be settled ultimately as the artisans wish. But whatever they wish, he will vote against compulsory Eight Hours legislation. The courage of all this is admirable. Mr. Morley has set himself against a great body of his Newcastle constituents; against the Radical caucus in London, which, only last week, declared for eight hours; against that large company of Radical politicians who worship "Jumping Cat." But courage is contagious. He has brought round to his side, in single day; Sir William Harcourt and "The None the less has he alarmed and angered the conservatives of both parties, who believe that Socialism can more easily be suppressed than controlled or guided,

Free education, which is an axiom in America, ere arouses more animosity than any other item Kr, Morley's programme, for two reasons,

perately to what is left of its control over educaion; and a great deal is left. Two-thirds of the children are still taught in voluntary schools. Free education means either closing schools or relieving them from clerical influences. The cost of them would then have to be borne by the State. Add that to the remission of the fees now paid by the children in School Board schools, and it means \$15,000,000 more taxes. The School Boards have never been quite popular, and are less so since this week's discovery that the London School Board, chief of them all, cannot do business in a business-like way. They have spent \$10,000,000 in school houses, which, or some of which, are already tumbling down. The buildings were put up without supervision. The builders have played the usual tricks. A full exposure is promised, and a huge scandal is expected presently.

Day by day the discussion of Socialistic questions increases in volume. "The Times," which is worldly wise in such matters, gives the Socialists full swing. They revel in absurdities. Few indeed of them have thought out any one of the subjects all of which they hapdle with freedom. The London tradesmen, for example, have themselves exposed the selfish folly of their claim for what they call "fair rents" more clearly than even Lord Bramwell, the " B" of " The Times," has done it for them; or "The Times" itself, which ridicules them without mercy and their arguments as sorry cant. So lucrative is trade in London that the tradesmen create a keen competition for trade premises, then denounce the handlords for not renting to "A" for \$100 a shop for which B." is eager to pay \$200. The London public, systematically plundered by the London tradesmen, listen to their complaints with stoical composure. They have done, at any rate, one service -they have raised, and the public press have taken up, the whole question of the morals of trade; and the verdict is that there are none.

The general question of ownership in land is still actively debated. That debate runs all in one direction. Two more letters from Professor Huxley have appeared. Mr. Herbert Spencer has retired from the field, in none too good order; and Professor Huxley can find no better opponent to demolish than the Newcastle Socialist, Laidler, who argues in one breath that equity does not permit property in land, and in the next that land ought to be the property of the State. Perhaps one single act has done more toward social reform than all this everflowing stream of talk; and that is the act of a capitalist, Sir Edward Guinness, whose gift of \$1,250,000 toward the housing of the poor in London and Dublin is here reckoned as by far the most splendid example of private munificence by any Englishman in his lifetime. The announce ment of it appeared side by side with Mr. Morley's speech, and is the most practical of all commentaries on that discourse. The want of houses for really poor people is just as great as before Mr. Peabody's gift. Mr. Peabody's buildings are all filled with clerks and well-off workmen. Sir Edward Guinness will try to carry out Mr. Peabody's original plan to supply homes for the poorest of laborers. His three trustees are well chosen. Lord Rowton has leisure; Mr. Ritchie is an excellent man of business and an East End merchant; both he and Mr. Plunkett, who is First Commissioner of Works, are members of the Government, with special knowledge of the subject.

The bakers having won all along the line, the strike record this week is shorter than last. The master bakers have more than recouped themselves for advanced wages or diminished hours by advancing the price of the loaf; a simple solution of their troubles, which is extremely unpalatable to those very workmen who fostered and assisted the bakers' strike. The London lightermen, dockers, and other waterside work men are still in what Mr. Morley calls a "stir and ferment"; but it is uncertain what they will try next. It is to the credit of Mr. Burns and the other leaders that they have discountenanced the attempt to repudiate the recent settlement. The men, without a leader, are helpless, nor will they replace Mr. Burns by any of his rivals. The Burton brewers struck, and won instantly. The railway signalmen held a great meeting yesterday; they want shorter hourswhich, in their own and the public interest, they ought to get-and better wages. The Northwestern Railway has already advanced wages. The omnibus and tramcar men in London have come to terms with the companies, who make large concessions. Three thousand dockers struck yesterday at Bristol, because foreigners are employed; the employers collapsed at once and discharged the "foreign devils," to use the Chinese phrase. A nine weeks factory strike in Forfarshire has ended in a compromise. A fresh miners' strike has occurred in Yorkshire, 2,000 men going out, and, lest there should be too much peace in Ireland the Dublin bakers now propose to strike.

The public hearings of the Parnell Commission are at an end. Sir Henry James yesterday con cluded his speech. No more evidence will be The Times," or by the defendants. None is called for by the judges, who have now prepared their report to be submitted to Parlia ment. Sir Henry James's long argument has been, by general consent, worthy of the occasion and worthy of Sir Charles Russell's opening for the defence. He sums up the history of the Parnellite movement as a conspiracy against law, order and prosperityconspiracy supported by crime, and maintained by contributions from the Irish encamped in America. No parts of his speech have been more plain-spoken than those which dealt with the American wing of this conspiracy; and he fired off a parting broadside at them as one of the chief agents in the policy of violence and The public will now be only too happy to forget all about the Commission till the judgment of the judges brings it finally again before

Mr. Stanley's own telegram, followed by Captain Wissmann's, has silenced the last of the doubters. It has silenced also those critics who have so long maintained that his expedition was a failure. There is as much joy in Berlin as in London, the Germans taking some well-carned credit to themselves for Captain Wissmann's udicious exertions to meet Mr. Stanley with supplies. Not the least striking incident of the whole business is the message sent by the German Em peror to the officers of the Potsdam garrison, an nouncing Stanley's and Emin's safety, and his promotion of Captain Wissmann rank of major. The Germans, whose susceptibility in all African affairs is keen, declare that Emin means to transfer his dominions -what is left of them-to Germany, hence his choice of a route leading to the German station. The truth is, the other road was swarming with black brigands, and probably even Mr. Stanley has no further desire for more fighting than is absolutely necessary; nor does Mr. Stanley say where he intends to strike the coast. He is too old an African hand to do that. The Germans have made all their part of Africa uncomfortably hot even for a caravan so strong as Mr. Stanley's.

The London and Berlin press abound in culogies on both Stanley and Emin. Mr. Stanley's enterprise is, says "The Standard," a magnificent example of chivalrous bravery, crowned by splendid, perfect success. The story of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition will have to redeem the page of history which, for the rest, the Englishman of to-day would gladly hide from the scrutiny of posterity. Other comments are in a similar

will be still more thronged, the Prince of Wales having made his first public appearance there since his return, the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and other royalties being with him. Of this visit, as of everything else that occurs in Mr. Barnum's jurisdiction, full accounts appear in the London papers. With them, as with the public, Mr. Barnum has established most cordial and mutually profitable relations, and the old man is daily

cheered as he drives about the arena. G. W. S. IS DR. PETERS ALIVE OR DEAD?

APPARENTLY AUTHENTIC REPORTS FROM ZANZI BAR THAT DO NOT AGREE. Zanzibar, Nov. 23.-News has been received here from Lamu confirming the reports of the death of Dr. Peters, another German, and all the natives of Dr. Peters's party, except five porters. The massacre or curred at Addu Burroraba, on the Tana River, eight days' march above Korkorro. Dr. Peters was friendly with the local tribes, but not with the chief of the salis, who, with a party of his tribesmen, made a night attack on the camp. After killing the members of Dr. Peters's party, the natives looted the camp of

money and everything of value, and drove off the donkeys and camels.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Emin Pacha Relief Committee has received a cable dispatch from the Hansing Com-pany at Zanzibar which states that one of the commanders of the second column of Dr. Peters's expedi tion reports from Lokomani that the Somalis dispersed an English expedition, not the expedition under command of Dr. Peters. Lieutenant Borchert further says that Dr. Peters and his party are safe and well, and that they have established a fortified station at the

WHOLESALE POISONING IN HUNGARY. A LONG INVESTIGATION ENDED AND FIFTY. SEVEN ARRESTS MADE

Vienna, Nov. 23.-The Nagy-Becskerek inquiry, which has been going on for the last seven years, with the object of discovering the causes of a large number of sudden deaths that have occurred there, has resulted in proving that thirty-eight of the victims were poisoned. Most of them were married. Female fortune-tellers supplied the wives of the victims with poison. Fifty-seven arrests have been made.

A PROPOSED ROYAL BETROTHAL. Berlin, Nov. 23 .- The "National Gazette" says that plan exists for the betrothal of the Czarewitch and Princess Margaret of Prussia, the Emperor's sister, but that it is not likely to be realized. The Czarina and Empress Frederick, the paper says, are favorable to such an alliance.

IRISH DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN. Dublin, Nov. 23.—Arrangements have been in prog-sess for several days for the holding of meetings a Käkenny and Waterford to-morrow, in memory Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were hanged for the killing of Policeman Brett, in Manchester, in 1867. The Government to-day issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of the meetings. The projectors of the demonstrations, however, announce that they will not abandon their plans, and forces of police have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to dis-perso any gatherings at the places named.

RACING IN ENGLAND. London, Nov. 23.—This was the last day of the Manchester November meeting. The Manchester November Handicap of 20 sovereigns each, with 1,000 ded, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and six furlongs, was won by Mr. Vyner's four-year-old GOVERNOR HILL SAVES THE CRIMINAL FROM bay filly Fallow Chat. Mr. C. J. Blake's six-year-ol bay horse Conservator was second, and H. T. Fen wick's five year-old bay horse Phil third. There were

MR. SCHUYLER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS. Cairo, Nov. 23.-Mr. Schuyler, the new American Minister, presented his credentials to the Khedive to day. In his address Mr. Schuyler said that if America's co-operation should be considered useful in completing the mixed tribunals for lightening the financial burden and for adding in the development of the country it would be forthcoming.

AN AGITATOR GETS FIVE POUNDS DAMAGE. London, Nov. 23 .- An East End agitator named Kelly, whose activity to favor of the Sugar Bountlebill gained him the sobriquet of "Sugar Bounties Kelly. brought suit against "The Evening Star," T. P. O'Connor's paper, for libel, "The Star" having called him a fraud. The case was ended to-day, and while decided against the paper, was a virtual acquittal, inasmuch as only 5 pounds was given.

A DUKE'S SON TO SUE FOR LIRE! London, Nov. 23 .- A decision has been rend nder which the Earl of Eusfon, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, is allowed to bring a criminal suit against "The North London Press" for alleging that his Lordship was implicated in the West End scandal

SWITZERLAND AND BRAZIL. Berne, Nov. 23.-The Federal Council has instructed the Swiss Consul-General at Rio Janeiro to continue with the Provisional Government the relations here tofore maintained with the Empire.

PRANCE TO ESTABLISH A MATCH MONOPOLY Paris, Nov. 23 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to Article 3 of the measure proposed by M. Leyde in favor of allowing the free manufacture of match was rejected. This action resulted in the withdrawa of the bill. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, thereupon appounced that the Government would establish enounced that the Government frect monopoly of the business.

DIED FROM A GUNSHOT WOUND. Stanstead, Que., Nov. 23.—Charles Calkins, formerly of Holland, Vt., who was shot on Monday by William Blanchard, died this morning.

THE AMERICAN GIRL AND THE LORD AGAIN London, Nov. 23.-Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice was married to-day to Miss Coroline Fitzgerald, who formerly lived in Connecticut and New-York. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Church, in Eaton Square.

TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS ORDERED TO BRAZIL London, Nov. 23.- Two British warships have been ordered to Rio Janeiro.

A LAKE STEAMER DAMAGED. Amherstburg, Ont., Nov. 23.-The steamer Calume ounded near here last night, but was released to day. She is leaking badly, but her pumps are her affoat. She will proceed to Detroit for The water is low.

A PARACHUTIST EATEN BY SHARKS. San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The Oceanic steamer calandia arrived from Sydney and Auckland, via Honolqiu, at noon to-day. She reports that as she was entering the harbor at Honolalu on November 16 Prof." Van Tassell, the balloonist, made an ascensio from shore and droppeed from the balloon in a para chute. He fell into the ocean about two miles from no more, and it is supposed that he was eaten by sharks. Van Tassell left San Francisco a few weeks ago for Honolulu and Australia, where he expected to give exhibitions.

TO PIPE NATURAL GAS TO CHICAGO. Chicago, Nov. 23 (Special).-Notice of incorporation has been filed in Porter County, Ind., by the Indiana Natural Gas and Off Company, organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The five directors elected are Patrick A. McEwan, John D. Cohr-Anectte Hoyes, Frederick S. Winston and Robert of Bell. They will pape natural gas from Indiana Chicago. Many farmers will fight their having right of way for the pipes, ew. Some farmers propose sell the land, and not lease the right of way.

IN FAVOR OF THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 23,-M. M. Waters, of this ty, the referee in the case of Charles A. Burt, of Rochester, against the Onelda Community, has made a report favorable to the defendants. Burt claimed to be largely interested in the property of the asso-ciation, and sued for its dissolution and an ac-

MR. MORGAN AND THE UNION CLUB. J. Pierpont Morgan returned from his recent trip of espection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad on riday evening. He was at his office yesterday, and when his attention was cailed to the rumors started in als absence that he had resigned from the Union Club on account of the rejection of John King, president of hip, he said briefly: "I have not resigned from the

To the suggestion that he should add that he had no Mr. Barnum has reduced prices all round at know mow that I have do to the future, What I

ecclesiastic and financial. The Church clings des- Olympia, which is now throughd twice daily, and THE FIGHT IN MONTANA,

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC LEGIS-LATURES ORGANIZED.

DEMOCRATS ABSENT THEMSELVES FROM THE MEETING OF THE STATE SENATE-

TWO SPEAKERS ELECTED.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 23 .- The lower house of the Legislature organized this afternoon in two branches, the Republicans meeting in a hall on Main-st. and the Democrats in the court-house. The Republicans had thirty members, two more than a quorum. The body was called to order by State Auditor Kenney, and sworn in by Chief Justice Blake. The organization was perfected by the election of A. C. Witter, of Beaver Shed County, Speaker, and Benjamin Webster, of Lewis and Clarke, chief Clerk. A full list of subordinate officers was also elected.

The Democratic members of the House met at the court-house and effected an oragnization at 1 o'clock. Elakely, of Gallatin, was elected speaker. The members were sworn in by a notary public. The doors were closely guarded. No one was admitted except those holding certificates of election from county clerks.

The Senate met at the court-house, but the Democratic members absented themselves, and there was no quorum. Lieutenant-Governom Rickards, called the Santa to order. On the

as 'no quorum. Lieutenant-Governos called the Senate to order. On the

Rickards called the Senate to order. On the roll call eight Republicans were present, and were sworn in by Judge Hunt, after which they adjourned until Monday morning.

In a caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives this evening the action of the Republican House members in organizing separately from the Democratic members was explained. It was stated that the Republican action was based upon the proclamation of Governor Toole that none could be admitted to participate in the House organization or recognized as having rights as none could be admitted to participate in the House organization or recognized as having rights as members except those holding certificates of election from county clerks. It was stated that the new constitution, in force since October 1, expressly provides that the returns for all State officers, including members of the Legislature, shall be canvassed by the same Board created by the Enabling Act to canvass returns of the vote on the Constitution. The chairman of the caucus added that the Republicans stand ananimously on the proposition that such only as were found and declared to be members by the State Canvassers are prima facie entitled to seats, State Canvassers are prima facie entitled to seats, and that all power to determine the farther rights of any member of either house is wholly in the eparate houses—at no time or in any degree in

out notice from the Governor that he had coured rooms for the members of the respective ouses, he, by proclamation, ordered the members o meet in certain designated places that until the st moment before the hour appointed were locked and guarded against the admission of all persons, ith no prospect or promise but that such places ould continue to be under the Governor's ould continue to be under the Governor's control! Rather than submit to such inquisitorial

control. Rather than submit to such inquisitorial supervision and restrictions the Republicans, with the officer designated by law to call the House to order, proceeded to organize elsewhere.

As the Senate contains an equal number of Democrats and Republicans and there could be no contest of the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to preside over the organization, the Democratical to preside over the organization, the Democratic members in a body stayed away and thus prevented organization.

HOPE, THE BURGLAR, TO GO FREE.

SERVING OUT HIS DELAWARE SENTENCE. Albany, Nov. 23 (Special).-Under a decision by Governor Hill to-day James Hope, who is wanted in Delaware to serve out an unexpired sentence, and whom the Manhattan Bank people wish to keep in confine ment to prevent the circulation of \$1,000,000 in registered bonds stolen from their bank, is set free. The Governor in his decision says he has decided to How on a requisition from the Governor of Delaware for Hope's removal to that State. Hope was conmisorily brought into this State from California en a quisition from this State, and upon his release fro Auburn Prison last August, was immediately arrested nder the requisition from Delaware. The Governo olds that Hope was entitled to a reasonable time to cours that Hope was conflict to a reasonable time to ceturn to California after his release here, and hence its arrest was premature. He contends that the soint of law is an interesting one and herelofore has seen the subject of many confliction decisions. Hope, who is in custody of the warden of the Tombs, must be discharged under Governor Hill's decision, and must have an opportunity to return to California if he offering.

LYNCHED FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 23.—Robert Bland, who on Thursday attempted to assault Miss Annie Gee, age thirteen, daughter of Charles Gee, United States In-spector of Lumber at Sitka, Alasha, whose family live in Prince George County, a short distance from Disputanta station, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was taken from fail at Prince George County early this morning, and lynched. A mob of forty mounted men, well masked, went to the house Henry King, the negro jailer, and demanded the keyof the jail. He stoutly refused to surrender the keys The mob then burst open the doors of his house and, on the jallor's continued refusal to give them up, placed a rope around his neck, and dragged him

INHUMANITY IN A MAINE FAMILY. Edgecomb, Me., Nov. 23 (Special).-A family con sting of a man eighty-five years old, his wife, daughter and two sons have lived here many years in in old tumble down house reeking with filth. nother and daughter are insane, and the latter was ound to-day by the neighbors lying behind the kitchen tove nude and so emaciated as to be scarcely recog dzable. She was lying on the bricks with no pr tection of any kind between her body and the bricks in a stupor, her face buried in her hands, sound coming from her lips except a loud, hacking Nothing more pitiable could be imagined Her feeble mother sat by the fire staring at the prostrate form of her daughter. She also is a most pitiable object. The sons, who are worth \$5,000, say their sister had lain behind the stove in this condition for over seven years. The woman has been sent to the insane asylum.

TAPPED 118 TIMES FOR DROPSY. Monticello, Jil., Nov. 23 (special).-J. M. Meredith f this city, has been tapped 11s times for the dropsy There has been an average of fifteen pounds of water taken from him each time, making a total of 1,77 pounds of water. He is seventy-six years old, and is able to be up and around the streets in a few hour-after the operation has been performed, which is her the operat

A BUNCO-STEERER GETS EIGHT YEARS. Pittsburg, Nov. 23.-Frank A. Aldrich, convicted 6 buncoing" John K. Lemmon, a well-known merchant of this city, out of \$10,000, was to-day sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary

OIL WELL TOOL-MAKERS COMBINE. Pittsburg, Nov. 23.-At a meeting of oil well tool anufacturers at Oil City, an organization to regulate prices was formed. For several years prices have been low and profits correspondingly small, resulting from lively competition. The membership of the from lively competition. The membership of the new organization includes nearly all the manufacturer of drilling toofs, etc. The idea is to advance price-slightly, and make all prices and discounts uniform The new lists and prices will go into effect Decem

TWO BRITISH MARINE DELEGATES GONE HOME Washington, Nov. 23.—Admiral Sir R. Molyneux, C. B., and Captain Kendall, of the Dublin Steam acket Company, two of the delegates from Great-diain to the International Marine Conference, have

REFUSED \$36,000 FOR A YEARLING. Franklin, Penn., Nov. 23.-Messrs. Miller & Sib-ley declined to-day a cash offer of \$36,000 for the yearling colt Electric Beil, full brother to their noted stallion St. Bel. This is the highest price ever

LACK OF POLICEMEN IN WASHINGTON SQUARE Property owners on Washington Square complain that the police force in that quarter is inadequate to the maintenance of good order and the proper protection of the people of the neighborhood. The recent case of sand-

bagging which occurred there, and numerous assaults and burglaries, go to support their complaint. Last evening an attempt was made to enter the house of Professor Thomas Egleston, of the Columbia School of Mines. The front door was cut into about the lock, while the family was at dinner. The thief was evidently scared off by the

approach of some pedestrian. DISASTER AT THE ANACONDA MINE.

FLAMES BLOWN INTO IT FROM A NEIGHBOR

ING SHAFT-FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED. San Francisco, Nov. 23 .- An "Examiner" dis patch from Butte, Mont., says: "Fire caught this morning in the crosscut on the 500-foot level of the St Lawrence mine and the draught is blowing it into the Anaconda workings. Great volumes of smoke are issuing from the Anaconda shaft. Patrick Murphy, Henry Page, "Jerry" Sullivan and 'Tim" Keliher are known to be suffocated in the Anaconda. A man could not live two minutes in any part of the mine. The worst results are feared."

ANOTHER LINEMAN KILLED.

A VICTIM OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Nov. 23 (Special).-Timothy Me-Carty, a lineman of the Narragansett Electric Light Company, was killed at 2 o'clock this afternoon while among the wires on top of an electric light-pole on South Main-st. His body lay across the wires for some time, causing a large and excited crowd to gather. McCarty was at work on a new wire, and accidentally brought his wrist in contact with a line wire, receiving the full charge from a sixty-lamp dynamo. His hands had to be pried away from the wires, which he gripped in his death agony. McCarty was about thiry years old, immarried, and came here from New-Haven about two months ago.

A POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

THE CUSTOMARY WOMAN IN THE CASE-HIS LAST LETTER.

William J. Mullin, a policeman attached to Thirteenth Precinct in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the police station, at Whipple-st, and Flushing-ave. He slept at the station after his tour of duty, and when the next platoon was relleved and the reserves went up stairs to the sleeping rooms Mullin was found in bed, dead. He had shot himself just behind the left ear, and the bullet had apparently caused instant death. The weapon used belonged to another policeman who had left it in his closet, the door of which was unlocked. Mullin's effects were found two letters, one addressed to his mother and the other addressed to Captain Martin, his superior officer. In the latter he had written that he intended to commit suicide, following the statement with some rambling sentences.

Mullin was about thirty years old, unmarried and had been upon the police force for three years. His home was with his widowed mother, at No. 116 sumnerave. He was employed as a driver for a carpet firm before he became a policeman, and bore a good reputation. After he put on a uniform his character changed, and he became addicted to drink. He had been fined several times for dereliction of duty. Of late he had been despondent and moody and showed evidences of a disordered mind.

The following is the letter the suicide left for his

I. the undersigned, wish to tender my resignation through you to the Hon. James T. Bell. I am very sorry for so doing. I wish to thank him for the many kind favors and also yourself, as I know by this time I will be in another world. As my time is about I would try to exanother world. As my time is anot I would by oplain. I am accused by a party who has followed me on my post night and day for the last five months. Her efforts were either to break or bleed me. I have repeatedly told her to-keep away, and she would not. I have been in the same kind of a scrape before and did not want to have anything to do with her. Sergeant Hamilton found her on my post at 2 a. m. a month ago. She told him a health of know me but I am yery serry that told him she didn't know me, but I am very serry that one of my fellow-officers helped to do me an injustice

being accused of a crime.

I was appointed over two years ago in this department was taken before them in regard to hurt in groin and fistula worth. Going into the station house the other day, mos of the men commenced to grin with contempt at me, probably with no harm, but a man should not be treated for him. I know this is a mean way to leave this de partment. I could not resist the imputation on me, hope you will forgive this rash act, as I hope God will I remain yours, W. J. MULLIN. I remain yours,

SUICIDE OF AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 23,-The body of Rev. Martin S. Horensen, an Episcopal clergyman, was found in a woodshed in the rear of his premises to day, with a deep gash in the left side of the neck and with another on the left wrist from which he had bled to death. It was a case of suicide. He had taken a bed-spread from the house, placed it upon the floor of the woodshed, removed his over and under coats and rolled them so as to make a pillow for his head on the spread, removed his collar and cuffs, then sat down upon the improvised couch It is supposed that he committed the act on Friday afernoon, as he had not been seen from 3 p. m. on that day until his body was discovered this noon. ascribed. Mr. Horensen was sixty-four years of age and was rector of an Episcopal Church at Atlantic, lowa, but lived in this city.

A CASINO GIRL MARRIES A RICH MAN'S SON. Charles F. Mattlage, jr., the provision merchant of No. 168 Hudson-st., Hoboken, and Miss Etta Weaver, of the Casino Opera Company, were privately married two weeks ago by a Presbyterian clergyman in this city. The marriage wa not made known at the Mattlage homestead until Friday night. Charles is twenty-two years old, and | blue. has been a steady attendant at the German Lutheran Church at Eighth and Hudson sts., Hoboken. His parents declare that they will not recognize their new daughter in-law, and that if their son does not leave her he will be disinherited.

THE ARTESIAN WELLS OF KANSAS. Topeks, Kan., Nov. 23.—Robert Hay, Assistant State Mineralogist, was directed some time ago by the State hoard of Agriculture to investigate the artesian wells gation. He has just reported to Secretary Mohler. The report shows that these wells are more numerous than is generally supposed and can be made of great value as a source of water supply. Every farm in the locality has one. The report says: "A ten-gallon well would irrigate five acres. The existing Mead County wells are yielding a flow of about 600 gallons a minute. From this estimate, which is a reasonable one, it will be seen that 300 acres could be readily irrigated and small fruits and vegetables raised in abundance in any year, however dreuthy, and orchards and groves be made to beautify the region."

Delegates from the twenty-five Royal Arcanum councils in this city met at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening and formed the Past-Regents and Regents' Association of the Royal Arcanum of the City of New-York. A. M. Bogardus presided. The new association is composed exclusively of officers, past or present, of councils in this city, who hope by means of the Portmouth, Va., was present. Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, A. M. Bogardus; vice rresidents, E. J. Adams and William Frederick; year elected with a triffing advantage of wind. Yale consequently got the bail, and had to lead yale consequently got the bail, and had to lead off. The two teams lined up in the middle of the

MINISTER VALENTE ASKS FOR RECOGNITION. Washington, Nov. 23.—Dr. Valente, the Brazilia Minister, to-day received a cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro, stating that United States Minister Adams had established relations with the Government new in control of affairs in that country. This ment now in control of affairs in that country. information he communicated to the State Department, and it is reported that he urged upon the Secretary the expediency of this Government instructing Minister Adams to complete the act of formal recognition. A meeting of congress in Brazil has been called for next month, when the new Republic will probably be launched with a complete organization. When that is accomplished, the question of formal recognition by this Government will probably be satisfied. A VICTORY FOR YALE.

HARVARD BEATEN AT FOOTBALL BY SIX POINTS TO NOTHING.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A STUBBORN AND BRILLIANT CONTEST AT

SPRINGFIELD-FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE GROUNDS-DE-

> TAILS OF THE MATCH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23.-Yale defeated Hanvard at football this afternoon on the Hampden Park grounds after one of the cleanest, closest and most exciting games ever played between these two universities. Six points were scored by the New-Haven collegians to nothing for the players from Cambridge. Harvard's defeat was not a discreditable one, however, and those who shouted for the crimson found much encouragement in yesterday's showing, viewed in the light of the career that football has run at Harvard since 1882. Some of the more enthusiastic Harvard graduates on the field were able to see in the result, in fact, only one more instance of that fatality which has pursued athletics at Cambridge for the last four years. The two teams were so evenly matched and played so similar a game that neither side seemed rightly to deserve superiority. But just at a lucky moment Wurtemburg's run came, and Yale scored a touchdown and a goal by grace of the last halfminute in the first three-quarters. At no other time did the blue get really near enough to the goal line to make a touchdown inevitable, and a

THE PLAY OF THE ELEVENS.

would have made any scoring impossible.

delay of thirty seconds in that particular play

On the whole, however, it seems scarcely fair to say that the game was not won on its merits. For, though a lucky chance gave the Yale quarterback his opportunity in the nick of time, the play of the Yale eleven was directed all through the game to making possible just such a dash around the Harvard eleven. Every other attempt failed of success, but the tactics had won once, and that was enough to insure victory. Yet it would be harder to pick out two teams more evenly matched. Yale excelled in the rush line. where, in fact, the whole strength of her team lies. Against that solid wall the best of the Harvard rushers ran again and again without gain. ing a yard. And if Lee, as dashing and fleet-footed a half-back as any college has turned out in recent years, sometimes ran around the ends or through the edges, he never got that clear field which alone opens the way to touchdowns to the lighter players. The Harvard rush line, on the contrary, though usually effective, left much to be desired in the way of blocking and tackling, and on two or three occasions let an opposing runner slip through untouched.

Behind the line Yale is weak, and her half-backs are both far inferior to Lee and scarcely on a level with Saxe, McBride, the full-back, is also distinctly outclassed by B. Trafford, the slim and wiry freshman whom Marvard is developing as a drop and punt kicker, and who bids fair to become one of the greatest experts in

the history of the game. A REMARKABLE DROP KICK.

One of his remarkable kicks gave Yale's backers, in fact, their most trying moment of the afternoon. Harvard had the ball half way down in Yale's territory, and after a couple of ineffectual rushes the leather was passed back to Trafford; apparently for a punt. The goal was probably forty yards off, and no one expected a try for it. But instead of punting it, the solemn-faced youth quickly measured the distance to the posts with his eye, dropped the ball and kicked it neatly as it struck the ground. The yellow sphere rose gracefully toward the goal, flying through the air scarcely two feet above the level of the goal crossbar, and finally shot past it almost into the crowd which pressed upon the ropes behind. From many parts of the field it locked like a goal, but those close at hand could see that the ball had passed an inch or two to the side of the western post.

But the brilliant plays which filled the two halves of the game with the most intense and prolonged excitement cannot be gone into detail. No orowd of spectators could have been more enthusiastic over the merits of the exhibition, which will But instead of punting it, the solemn-faced youth

long be remembered by all who saw it as one of the most successful and thoroughly enjoyable of the great games between the colleges. FINE CONDITIONS FOR FOOTBALL.

siastic over the merits of the exhibition, which will

The weather, too, could not have been more favorable, and all the conditions were perfect for an exhilarating sport like football. The sun shone at times, but not enough to dazzle the eyes of those who sat in the big grand stand facing west, and its rays tempered the air to a point at which heavy winter ulsters were more a burden than a luxury. The ground had had time enough to dry and offered a splendid turf for the players, unbroken by miry spots or uneven surfaces. Ample accommodations had been provided, too, for the spectators, though the crush to get in the narrow gates of the crush to get in the nar-row gates of the park was almost intolerable. But once inside, every opportunity was given to the spectators both to see the game and to indulge in the usual pyrotechnics in the way of cheering and singing with ease and com-fort. Four big grand stands surrounded the field, way of cheering and singing with ease and com-fort. Four big grand stands surrounded the field, and cach was alloted to some particular college contingent. Harvard had the long eastern stand and Yale the western, and the rival leaders of the cheering were kept busy hurling defiance across the white-lined square between. Amherst College had one stand to the north, and Dartmouth another, and, singularly enough, these two bodies of spectators divided their sympathies Dartmouth cheering for Harvard. their sympathies, Dartmouth cheering for Harvard, while the Amberst men back up firmly their fellow Congregationalists of Yale. In all probably 15,000 people were inside the inclosure, and on every side were banners and streamers, gay ribbons and handkrchiefs, all bravely fluttering and about evenly divided between the crimson and the

The two teams came on the field shortly after 2 o'clock. The Harvard men arrived first, and their appearance was the signal for a burst of cheers from the Harvard benches on the east side of the park. They quickly stripped off their white "sweaters" and began passing and kicking a half-dozen new footballs. Dean, the quarterback, practised tossing the leather sphere to B. Trafford, the full-back, who tried for goals from the 25-yard and then from the 36-yard line. The Harvard players looked rather light and hard-trained, but showed great activity and dash. The vale men were a few minutes later getting in practice, and they tossed the football about carelessly for awhile, the substitutes showing the greatest animation in this by-play for the benefit of the spectators. Taken as a whole, the New-Haven athletes seemed heavier and more muscular, their centre rush, Hanson, looking like a mountain of flesh in his big white "sweater," with the figures "93 on the breast. The Yale men had that hearty greeting which no genuine New-Haven delegation ever fails to give the wearers of the

Time was called for play at 2:20 p. m. Mr. Time was called for play at 2:20 p. m. str. Cowan, of Princeton, had declined to act as referee, giving as a reason the present state of feeling between Harvard and Princeton, which might seem to make him a prejudiced judge of the Harvard team men's claims. Mr. Porter, of the Harvard team of 1887, a celebrated half-back, was chosen in his stead, the Yale players expressing a confidence in his fairness which was fully justified in the inhis fairness which was fully justified in the subsequent contest. Mr. Peace, of Princeton, was subsequent contest.

off. The	two team		
field in th	us order.	Position.	Harvard.
Wale.	Weight	Taxes count	Cummonk Can
Lance	147	Berr end	Upte
Stage Cant.	170	left thekie	C pic
or otofine	190	icre guaru	Cra ste
Hemenna	183	centre	Tilte
Hansen	180	right guard	Traffo Stickne
Newo:1	105	light tackle.	Stickne
Rholes	165	right end	Hutchinso
Hartwell	130	on witer-back.	Dei
Wartembur	Tel Linus	ha f-back	L Sa
McClung	2 10 A	half-back	Sa'
B. Morriso	1.170.	full back	Trafford, 'San
MeBride	100	THE BALL	

The gigantic Hanson touched the ball to tie ground and then passed it across to Gill. The rest of the Yale rushers formed into the wellknown V. and Gill made several yards before be